

## DEATH RATE 13.6 PER 1,000

Lowest on Record in United States for Year 1914.

Census Report Shows Mortality in Vermont Was 13.6 per 1,000, a Decrease of 7.1 Per Cent. from 1901-1905.

A preliminary statement just made public by Director Asim L. Rogers of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, and prepared under the supervision of Richard C. Lapham, chief statistician for vital statistics, shows a death rate of 13.6 the lowest on record—per 1,000 estimated population of the registration area of the United States in 1914. Unfortunately the mortality statistics do not cover the entire United States, since not all communities have adequate death registration systems. Those states and cities in which the registration of deaths is approximately complete constitute what is known as the registration area. This area comprises 25 states (on one of which, North Carolina, registration is restricted to municipalities which had 1,000 population or over in 1909), the District of Columbia, and 22 cities in non-registration states, and contained two-thirds (66.8 per cent.) of the total estimated population of the United States in 1914. This represents a very gratifying increase as compared with 1909, when the registration was maintained only about two-fifths (40 per cent.) of the total population of the country. Figures for Kansas are included for the first time in the statistics for 1914. There is a widespread and increasing interest throughout the country, especially in the South, in respect to vital statistics. The "model law" for the registration of births and deaths was put into operation in South Carolina on January 1, 1915, and during the present year this law was extended to the states of Florida and Illinois. The bureau of the census is actively co-operating with officials in other states in order that the entire country may be included at the earliest possible date in the registration area for deaths.

The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1914 was 88,692, corresponding to a death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 population. This rate is the lowest on record, the most favorable year prior to 1914 having been 1912, for which the rate was 12.9.

The death rate for 1914 is 15 per cent. lower than the average for the five-year period 1901-1905. When due allowance is made for the addition of many new states to the registration area between 1905 and 1914, and the comparison is confined to the registration states as they existed during the period 1901-1905, there still is shown a decided decrease, amounting to 8.4 per cent. In other words, in a typical community in the registration area, there were only 10 deaths in 1914 where there were 11 a decade earlier. In the original registration states as they existed in 1901-1905, the population of which is about one-fourth of the total for the United States, the reduction in the rate is equivalent to a saving of about 25,000 lives in 1914. On the assumption that a corresponding reduction in the rate had taken place throughout the entire country, the saving would amount to about 120,000 lives in 1914 for the United States as a whole. This furnishes a statistical measure of the contribution made to civilization by medical science and improved sanitation.

Among the states for which death rates for 1914 are given, the greatest proportional decrease between that period and 1914 is shown for Rhode Island—7.4 per cent. Next in order are New York, with a decrease of 14 per cent.; New Jersey, 11.8 per cent.; Massachusetts, 11.3 per cent.; Vermont, 7.4 per cent.; Connecticut, 5.3 per cent.; Indiana, 5.2 per cent.; Maine, 5.0 per cent.; New Hampshire, 4.8 per cent.; Michigan alone showed a slight increase—eight-tenths of one per cent. The death rate in Vermont for 1914 was 15 per thousand, compared with 16.2 for 1901 to 1905.

Among the cities of 100,000 or over the tendency is toward a still greater reduction in mortality. The following cities show a decrease of 20 per cent. or more from the five-year period 1901-1905 to 1914: Jersey City, 25.5 per cent.; New York city, 25.3 per cent.; San Francisco, 23.6 per cent.; Denver, 23.3 per cent.; Newark, N. J., 22.5 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 21.9 per cent.; Atlanta, 21.3 per cent.; Los Angeles, 21.3 per cent.; Lowell, Mass., 21.3 per cent.; Paterson, N. J., 20.1 per cent.

## LARGER ICE CREAM PLANT.

H. N. Coon Company to Build on South Winooski Avenue.

For several months the constantly increasing demand for Coon's ice cream has almost daily made it imperative that the company seek a new location where it could erect a plant of much larger capacity than the one now operated on Cherry street, and to this end an opportunity has been sought to obtain the desired site. Now the desired place has been secured.

## Central Vermont Ry

Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1915.

## TRAINS LEAVE BURLINGTON.

- 4:10 a. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago.
- 7:15 a. m., except Sunday, for Boston, Springfield and New York. Breakfast parlor car from Burlington, without change, due Boston 4:35 p. m.
- 7:25 a. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury and Portland.
- 10:10 a. m., except Sunday, for Richmond, Montreal and Ottawa.
- 10:10 a. m., Sunday only, for St. Albans.
- 11:05 a. m., daily, for Boston, Springfield and New York; for New London week days only. Through parlor cars and dining cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York.
- 4:30 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury.
- 4:40 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans, Rutland, Vergennes, Richmond and Montreal. Also for Montpelier and White River Junction.
- 6:55 p. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago. Standard sleeper daily, and tourist sleeping cars Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to Chicago, without change.
- 6:55 p. m., Sunday only, for White River Junction.
- 11:19 p. m., daily, for Boston and New York. Through sleeping cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York via Springfield.

Through the agency of Batchelder & Brown, the H. N. Coon ice cream company has purchased the place known as the Blodgett property on South Winooski avenue, near the intersection of Bank street, from Frank L. Austin, possession to be given January 1. It is understood that the purchase price was about \$13,000. This gives the company a lot 300x200 feet, on the street end of which is a dwelling that, according to present plans, will remain practically as is. On the rear of the lot at some date in the near future work will be started on the erection of an entirely new, modern and up-to-date ice cream manufactory, with a capacity well calculated to meet the demands of the future for years to come. Everything in the building will be brand new from the ground up and Messrs. McIntosh and Silvingland, under whose well-directed management the present plant has been most successfully operated, are making it one of the most perfect plants of its kind anywhere in this section of the country.

## V.T.'S STEAM LAUNDRIES

Census Shows Substantial Gains in All Branches of the Industry.

A preliminary statement of the results of the census of steam laundries in Vermont has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the bureau of the census. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1914 with those for 1909, prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports. Strictly speaking, laundries are not manufacturing establishments, but the census bureau has grown so rapidly and become so important in recent years that an industrial census would not be complete without statistics regarding it. The statistics are confined to power laundries and do not include figures for hand laundries using no power. As a rule, establishments included were operated by steam power and are known as steam laundries. In some, however, steam and electric power are combined, and in others electric power is employed exclusively, steam and hot water being used only for washing purposes. The figures, therefore, comprise all kinds of power laundries.

Laundry statistics were first collected in 1899 and comparison is made between the figures for 1909 and 1914.

There were 41 power laundries in Vermont in 1914, of which 11 were in cities having an estimated population of 10,000 or more, as follows: Burlington, 5; Rutland, 5; Barre, 1.

A comparative summary for 1909 and 1914 shows the number of laundries in the State to have increased from 32 to 41 during the five-year period. All branches of the industry show substantial gains for 1914 as compared with 1909. In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increases for the several items rank as follows: Materials, 96.2 per cent.; capital, 61.8 per cent.; amount received for work done, 45.5 per cent.; horsepower, 45.4 per cent.; services, 46.6 per cent.; and wage earners, 25.3 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was \$223,082, a gain of \$88,289, or 61.8 per cent., over \$134,793 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$5,500 in 1914 and \$4,200 in 1909.

The cost of materials used in 1914 was \$62,214, as against \$32,217 in 1909, the increase being \$30,997, or 96.2 per cent.

The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

Salaries and wages in 1914 amounted to \$152,642 and in 1909 to \$104,769, the increase being \$47,873, or 45.6 per cent.

In 1914 the number of proprietors and firm members was 45 as compared with 37 in 1909, while the number of salaried employees increased from 6 in 1909 to 14 in 1914. The average number of wage earners was 37 in 1914 and 29 in 1909, the increase being 30, or 35.5 per cent. The amount received for work done, which is regarded as the product of the establishment, was \$32,041 in 1914 and \$24,353 in 1909, the increase being \$7,688, or 31.5 per cent.

## HOLIDAY GOODS GO WELL.

Stocks Sold Out beyond Expectations, Bradstreet's Office Reports.

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports the holiday trade in this State was largely in excess of what was done last year. Natural conditions, together with a general feeling of confidence, tended to bring about, and as a result, the stocks of holiday goods were cleaned up beyond expectations. That there will be some additional purchases of holiday goods the present week is to be expected.

The last week of the year finds a feeling different from what was noted at its commencement. Seasonable snows have moved better. Labor as a whole throughout the State is better employed. Retail merchants' stocks have been kept to a minimum and restricted buying for immediate wants has predominated.

Snow for sleighing such as has not been had for several years, was general throughout the State. This made possible the sending of articles from rural sections, the receipts from which found their way into the regular channels, and helped to swell the volume of sales. The class of trade tended to a little better grade of goods than was reported a year ago. The value of business done at the medium priced place and with the cheaper priced articles was by far the largest. That these stores have experienced and surpassed expectations. From now until after the first of the coming year, attention will be directed on the part of manufacturing and jobbing houses to the inventory period. It is expected that new schedules, which have been figured, will be put into effect with the opening of the year. Manufacturers of furniture and manufacturers who make use of merchandise which is dependent in any way upon dovetails, have announced their intention of adopting schedules with increased prices. In the latter instance prices have previously been advanced, but not withstanding what has been done, the market appears to produce ready purchasers. Collections are not up to the period of a year ago. Jobbers of boots and shoes and rubber goods report year's business nearly as large as a year ago, and the orders for future delivery in excess of what they were at this time in 1914. Among the granite manufacturers there appears to be more life in demand and outlook for a resumption is confidently expected. The predominant expression regarding the situation as a whole for the year is that the showing, while from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. below normal, is much better than was expected and efforts are being directed to take advantage of the present optimistic feeling for the new year. Included in the failures for the week just closed in this State, was one voluntary bankruptcy, and one closing, which latter may result in bankruptcy proceedings.

## HEAVIEST SNOWS IN THE U. S.

Records Show Greatest Falls Are in California.

Sheds Cover 32 Miles of Track to Enable Trains to Run—Travelers through Sierra Nevada See Buildings Buried.

That the region of greatest snowfall in the United States is in California, is a fact established in a paper recently published by Andrew H. Palmer, assistant observer of the San Francisco office of the United States weather bureau.

To those familiar with the mild, enameled climate of San Francisco and other cities where conditions are favorable, this statement will come as a surprise; for the fact is sometimes overlooked that California is a State of remarkable contrasts.

California contains the highest point in the United States, Mt. Whitney, 14,502 feet, and the lowest point, in Death Valley, about 53 feet below sea level. Along the 1,200 miles of coast line the influence of the ocean is strongly felt, while back of the mountain ranges strictly inland conditions prevail.

On account of its enormous size, the State can offer variety in climate equal to its variety in natural conditions. Understanding this, the statements of the weather observer are more easily grasped.

From San Francisco, where snow would be the curiosity of a lifetime, to Reno is not a great distance, yet in taking this trip one would pass through the point in the Sierra Nevada where the heaviest snowfall recorded by the United States weather bureau is to be found. It is admitted in the report that there may be some uninhabited spot in the United States where the snowfall is equally great, but there is no record to prove it.

## RECORDS OF AVERAGE SNOWFALL.

Throughout many square miles crossed by railways in the Sierras, more than 50 inches of unmelting snow falls every winter, a record that has no equal in any other State. And this figure is often greatly exceeded at some points.

For example, at Blue Canyon, in Placer county, the average seasonal snowfall is 56.2 inches. At Chico, in Placer county, it is 59 inches; at Fordsburg dam, in Nevada county, it is 40.4 inches; at Summit, in Placer county, it is 43.6 inches, and at Tamarack, in Placer county, it is 32.4 inches. The extreme record at Summit was 73 inches during the winter of 1878-79.

Travelers passing through the Sierra Nevada during the winter are familiar with the peculiar sights that follow a heavy snowfall accompanied with wind, for they have seen buildings completely buried from view, the only indication of their presence being a mound of snow shaped like the roof. They have seen small buildings with snow perhaps 10 feet deep on the roof, and posts with such a big white cap that they looked like giant mushrooms.

At numerous points snow 25 feet deep on the level is not uncommon, and a one-story building, buried to the eaves is a frequent sight. This peculiar condition in the Sierra was the cause for building the snowsheds, which extend 32 miles along the railway tracks between Blue Canyon and Truckee. Without these sheds the railroad could not be operated, but their cost is enormous.

Over the single track the sheds cost \$2,000 a mile, and over the double tracks \$5,000 a mile. On an average, the cost of upkeep is \$10,000 a year. The average life of the shed is 25 years.

## EL DORADO FOR SHOVELERS.

These sheds are constructed to hold up snow to the depth of 15 feet. When it becomes deeper they must be shoveled off by hand. Small boys in the East, who are in the habit of making a little spending money by clearing off the neighbors' sidewalks whenever there is a snowstorm, would regard such a place as an El Dorado, and that is what it is for the snow shoveler.

At some points along steep slopes thousands of tons of snow slide over the sheds every winter, and at three points "aprons" of extremely heavy material are put up. At Blue Canyon one of these aprons, built of timber 12 by 12 inches in size, was crushed under the snow last February. For fire fighting in the snowsheds four trains in summer and two in winter are constantly under steam. All local engines carry pumps and are followed by tank cars for fire-fighting purposes.

One will look in vain for flat roofs in this region, for they are all steep, so that the snow can slide or be pushed off. The measuring of this snow is attended with difficulties. A snow gauge on a standard 20 foot tall is likely to be completely buried from view. And when it is located and dug out, the snow which it will be found to be buried, even though constructed of strong material.

The reason for the destruction of the apparatus is found in a peculiar property of snow. To one who has not given the matter study, it would be taken for granted that the weight of snow on an object would be equal to that of a pile of snow, say 20 feet high, above it. But the pressure of snow on submerged objects has been found to be much greater.

## EXPLANATION OF PRESSURE.

This increase in pressure is explained by the observers as being due to successive thawings during the day and freezing at night. In this way layers of ice and compacted snow are formed which are extremely heavy, and it is the object that stands up above the surrounding level that carries most of the load as the snow melts down.

Last March the weather observer dug around until he found the Marvyn shielded rain and snow gauge at Summit. He said the apparatus looked as if a cyclone had hit it. The gauge was built of steel and sheet iron, but it was a total wreck. The windshields had been completely stripped off by the weight of the snow, and any wires were broken, and the collector had been forced off its pedestal and was lying on the ground.

At Blue Canyon a fence had been recently built around the railroad station. For the horizontal bars of the fence some discarded locomotive flues had been used. The pipes were two inches in diameter, were of strong steel and were about eight feet long. There was a heavy snowfall, and when the thaw came it was found that the steel flues had been bent under the weight of snow so that they dropped out of the posts. The steady pressure exerted on these bars must have been tremendous.

It was lack of information regarding this peculiar condition in the Sierra that led to the loss of the Donner party, the historic tragedy that took place during the early history of California. During the summer of 1846 there was a great deal of travel from the East over the

Sierra, which were impassable during about six months of the year for those who had to depend upon horses and oxen.

## FATE OF THE DONNER PARTY.

The Donner party was made up of 33 persons, with a caravan of "prairie schooners," cattle, etc. They had been delayed by mishaps along the road and by dissensions among the members of the party. It was October 31, 1846, when they started up the steep slope on the eastern side of the Sierra. Their progress was slow, and several days later they reached what is now known as Donner lake, in the area of heavy snowfall; this fact they did not know, and due to their being unprepared for such storms most of them were lost.

Those who visit this beautiful lake during the summer can still see stumps of the trees cut by members of the party. These trees were cut at the level where a man stood, but during the summer they are 20 feet in the air. A number of them are cut at about the same distance from the ground, and they furnish conclusive evidence of the great depth of the snow.

Modern engineers and railroads have stripped this region of its terrors, so that now the traveler simply wonders idly at the peculiar appearance of a building under a huge cap of snow and dismisses the matter from his mind, for to-day this snow is a valuable asset and is no longer an impassable barrier.

The value of the snow is due to the fact that it accumulates in great quantities on a watershed, from which it flows gradually, during a long period, to the valleys. Often the flow is stored so that it can be used as needed. This water is of value to the irrigator, who uses it for his crops; to the hydraulic miner, who also uses the flow.

The great mass of snow is a most impressive sight, even to the casual observer. But to the irrigator, and to others, it means a profitable season, for it insures a bountiful supply of water at the time when it will be most needed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## FULLER-HALL.

Pretty Wedding at Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindley Hall.

A very pretty wedding took place Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindley Hall at 321 South Union street, when their elder daughter, Miss Clara Elizabeth Hall, became the bride of John Farwell Fuller of Clinton, Mass. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia M. Vaughn of this city and George G. Smith, Jr., of New York city was the best man. The bride's gown was of white tulle over white taffeta, trimmed with jeweled lace and white fur, and she carried a bouquet of white Killarney roses and pink orchids. The maid of honor wore a gown of white taffeta and carried pink Ophelia roses.

The bride couple entered the drawing room to the strains of "The Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin, played by Taplin's orchestra, and advanced to a large bay-windowed alcove which had been transformed into a picturesque bower of southern smilax, where the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. V. Giesmer, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, the bride being given in marriage by her father. The bride's gift to her maid of honor was a crescent shaped pearl pin with platinum points, while the groom's gift to his best man was a gold watch chain.

Following the wedding ceremony a reception for the guests was held at which Miss Lucinda Smith entered. The color scheme of the house decorations was red, palms and ferns being interspersed throughout, the library being adorned with polkaethias and ferns, while the living room was decorated with pink Lorraine begonias. There were many beautiful and costly wedding gifts. The bride is a graduate of Burlington high school in the class of 1912, and attended Simmons College at Boston, while the groom was graduated from the Hackley school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1911 and from Harvard University in 1915, where he played a prominent part in athletic and dramatic circles. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller will reside at 1411 Main street, Clinton, Mass., where Mr. Fuller is associated with his father, William A. Fuller, in the lumber business. Among the out of town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Fuller of Clinton, Mass., parents of the groom.

## FOUND DEAD ON FLOOR.

Peter Willett's Lifeless Body Discovered by a Passing Neighbor.

Peter Willett, aged 63 years, was found dead about 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning in his basement tenement at 18 Battery street, where he was living alone. It is thought he fell to the floor shortly before midnight Monday soon after he arrived home, the cause of death being heart disease, the man having had other attacks.

Mr. Willett was heard in the house by others on the first floor, and twelve o'clock he evidently went to, locked his door, removed his coat and lit a lamp which he placed upon a shelf above the sink. He fell on the other side of the room below a window where he was discovered by Ernest Mercier, a nephew of Mrs. J. J. Farrell, who occupies the tenement on the first floor. Mr. Mercier was coming down the stairs, which are cut side the house, and, looking into the window, saw Mr. Willett lying upon the floor. He tried to arouse the man from outside of the house and when he could not summoned the chief of police, Dr. J. W. Courtney was called but the man had been dead several hours. It being considered that the man died of natural causes an autopsy will be performed. The body was taken to Dwyer's undertaking rooms.

There was plenty of wood and coal and provisions in the house. On the stove, in which the fire had gone out, was a kettle which contained a chicken with a small piece carved from the breast. Mr. Willett's daughter, who lives with him, was in Georgia, where she had gone to pass the holidays. Mr. Willett had been employed as a mill hand. Besides his daughter he is survived by two sons, Fred of this city and Joseph of St. Albans, and by three brothers.

## FATHER OF 41 CHILDREN

W. B. Davis, 91 Years Old, Now Takes a Fourth Helpmate.

W. B. Davis, 91 years old and the sprightly father of 41 children, has taken his fourth bride, Mrs. Mary Bacon, 79 years old. The ceremony was at her home near Cabot, Me. Twenty-five of Mr. Davis's children, 100 grandchildren and a fair sprinkling of his great-grandchildren saw the bridegroom lead the bride to the altar. After the ceremony the children crowded around the couple and wished them a long and happy life.

Mr. Davis has 23 living children, 192 living grandchildren and so many great-grandchildren that the exact figures on them have not been compiled for publication. "I was lonely," the bridegroom said in explaining why he married again.

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## BOUGHT BY BURLINGTONIAN

Dr. H. Nelson Jackson Purchases Interest in Granite Quarry.

Will Be Associated with His Brother S. Hollister Jackson in Part Ownership of a \$200,000 Plant at Barre.

Dr. H. Nelson Jackson of this city has purchased, with his brother, Attorney S. Hollister Jackson of Barre, a half interest in the E. L. Smith & Co. quarrying corporation of Barre. The purchase is said to be one of the largest and most important made in the Barre granite belt for some time. The company is incorporated for \$200,000.

The following account of the purchase appeared in Monday's Barre Times: "A half interest in the well known quarrying corporation E. L. Smith & Co., has been purchased by Dr. H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, together with his brother, Attorney S. Hollister Jackson of Barre, the deal being one of the largest and most important made in the Barre granite belt for some time. It is expected that Dr. Jackson will later assume active participation in the management of the corporation's big properties. The transfer has already been made.

"E. L. Smith & Co. own one of the best and largest series of quarries and quarry land on Millstone hill. The corporation holds title to 15 acres of quarry and quarry land, while it leases the so-called Gazeley quarry of 100 acres. Within the past two years the corporation bought of D. M. Miles, of the Millstone Granite company, 67 acres of quarry and quarry land, and recently it purchased the Wilson farm of 25 acres with a view to making the largest and most accessible dumping ground for waste granite stock. It is proposed to build a railroad track onto this farm so that granite can be dumped from railroad cars, thus facilitating the work of disposing of the waste material.

"This great property is the development from an industry started by Emory L. Smith of Barre back in 1898. He retired from the firm in 1905, selling to John E. and Donald Smith, who were then manufacturing granite in a plant on Burnham's meadow. These latter gentlemen gradually added valuable quarries to their original purchase. In 1908 E. L. Smith & Co. was incorporated, and upon the decease of John E. Smith a few years ago the corporation purchased the stock belonging to his estate; and until the present transaction the principal stockholder has been Donald Smith, its president and manager, whose knowledge of quarrying has in a very large degree contributed to the success of the business. The company is incorporated for \$200,000. Other officials are August A. Smith, vice-president, and Angus A. Smith, clerk and treasurer. The annual meeting of the corporation comes in January.

"It is stated that Donald Smith will continue to be president and manager of the company and that Dr. Jackson will devote much time to the enterprise. The latter has had considerable experience in mining operations, having for seven years been managing director of a silver mine in Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, Mexico, which properties he sold to the English Exploration company of London, England, a short time before the outbreak of the present hostilities in that country. Dr. Jackson's determination to make investment in the Barre granite indicates that Vermont capital is becoming more and more impressed with the promise of Vermont's vast resources; and his action is likely to be the forerunner of similar moves by other people in the State.

It is certain that the corporation into which he and his brother have bought is one of the best propositions in Vermont. E. L. Smith & Co. has had an honorable, as well as long, career and has a good reputation wherever Barre granite is known. The corporation carries about 50 employees on its books and its quarrying operation constitutes one of the most important in the Barre granite belt."

## CHECKER TOURNAMENT ON

J. A. Jarvis of St. Albans Re-elected President of State Club.

The tournament of the Vermont State Checker club opened Tuesday afternoon in the Haywood block on Main street, eight members of the club being present to compete for the State championship. The annual meeting with election of officers was held in the morning. President J. A. Jarvis of St. Albans presiding.

Those taking part in the tournament are W. C. Hoag of this city, C. H. Stewart of Mt. Holly, J. A. Jarvis of St. Albans, William Gill of St. Johnsbury, W. M. Mills of Montpelier, W. D. Ingham of Berkshire, J. N. Taggart of Randolph and J. J. Eggleston of Rutland.

The officers elected to serve the coming year are: President, J. A. Jarvis; vice-president, J. J. Eggleston; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Hoag; director of games, William Gill; members of the executive board, the president, C. H. Stewart and J. N. Taggart.

## CHRISTMAS MONEY ORDERS

More Than \$4,000,000 Sent to 385,603 People Living Abroad.

A compilation of New York city's foreign money order business shows that between December 1 and 15, the date of the sailing of the Christmas mail ships, more than \$4,000,000 was sent abroad. The number of money orders and the distribution of this amount were as follows:

Country	No. of Orders	Amount
Denmark	7,496	\$ 74,312.11
France	18,431	168,371.63
Germany	28,463	228,323.72
Great Britain	129,526	2,212,800.71
Hungary	2,675	25,800.82
Italy	43,490	660,753.62
Liberia	12	421.90
Luxembourg	19	\$23.87
Netherlands	2,562	27,448.25
Norway	18,682	241,583.76
Russia	2,462	31,126.68
South America	62	610.20
Sweden	42,572	413,844.11
Switzerland	6,971	86,877.71
Union of S. Africa	102	2,446.62
Total	385,603	\$4,119,327.27

Great Britain led in the amount of money sent through the New York office—New York Times.

Just to "save a dollar" on a purchase of something to wear is worth while; but it is better still to be able, through a study of the ads, to secure the right thing at the right price.

**The W. G. Reynolds Co.**  
Carpets---Furniture---Linens

# We're Preparing for the Biggest January Clearance Sale in This Big Store's History to Open on Monday, January 3rd, 1916

## Linens, Too!